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THERMAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHLOGOPITE MICA SPLITTINGS

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THERMAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHLOGOPITE MICA SPLITTINGS

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(*Continued on page* 2)

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Indian Standard

THERMAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHLOGOPITE MICA SPLITTINGS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 12 January 1979, after the draft finalized by the Mica Sectional Committee had been approved by the Electrotechnical Division Council.

0.2 Phlogopite mica differs from muscovite mica in composition, colour and in a few other physical properties. The classification, which has been established for muscovite mica on the basis of its visual properties and defects in structure, therefore, cannot be applied to phlogopite mica. In this standard, the phlogopite mica splittings are classified according to their thermal resistance.

0.3 While preparing this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from ISO 5023-1977 'Phlogopite mica splittings — Thermal classification', issued by the International Organization for Standardization.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard specifies method of classifying phlogopite mica splittings according to their thermal resistance.

2. CLASSIFICATION

2.1 Phlogopite mica splittings shall be classified into six classes as given in Table 1 according to their ability to withstand elevated temperatures.

3. METHOD OF TESTING THERMAL RESISTANCE

3.1 A sample of at least 10 splittings shall be placed in an oven; both sample and oven being at laboratory temperature. Care shall be taken that the splittings are not placed one over the other and also that these samples are not placed in the first one-third available space near the door of the oven.

TABLE 1 THERMAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHLOGOPITE MICA SPLITTINGS

(*Clauses* 2.1 *and* 3.1.1)

CLASS*	TESTING TEMPERATURE
(1)	(2)
Mica '150°C'	150± 3°C
Mica '250°C'	250± 5°C
Mica '400°C'	400± 5°C
Mica '600°C'	600±10°C
Mica '750°C'	750±10°C
Mica '900°C'	900±15°C

Example — Mica '150°C' indicates class of mica splittings withstanding temperature up to and including 150°C.

*The class indicates the maximum temperature the mica splittings falling in that class can withstand without getting physically damaged (*see* **4.1**).

3.1.1 The temperature of the oven shall be gradually raised in 30 minutes to the temperature fixed for the class of mica under test. This temperature shall be maintained within the tolerances specified in col 2 of Table 1 for 30 minutes and then the oven shall be allowed to cool down naturally before taking out the test sample. Once the oven has cooled to the room temperature, the tested splittings shall be compared with splittings from the same lot but which have not been subjected to the test.

4. REPORTING OF RESULTS

4.1 The sample of mica shall be considered as resistant to the temperature at which the test was carried out according to **3** if none of the following changes is visible on any of the tested splittings:

a) Increase in thickness (more than 25 percent); and

b) Change in the nature of mica, for example, appearance of silvery stains.